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FOR SHERIFF.
CAPT. W. D. S. MEGOWAN.

THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1855.

THE DUTY OF KENTUCKY.—We hope that the members of the American party in Kentucky understand the full importance of the elections which are to take place on the first Monday in August. We have no doubt that the fate of the American party of the country depends, in a very considerable degree, upon the vote which Kentucky shall give on that day. And there is no truth of which we are more perfectly convinced than that the destinies of the republic are suspended upon the success or defeat of the American party.

Let us see how matters stand. The American party came into existence as a party but little more than a year ago. Its progress was without parallel in the political world's history, for its principles, even when unaided by argument or exhortation, went directly home to the patriotic hearts of the people. Men saw that what they had secretly longed for and anxiously desired for years, with scarcely the moral courage to speak out in the face of the despotism of the old and established parties, was likely to be accomplished by the new organization in the event of its being able to sustain itself throughout the country. It seemed like the promised realization of old dreams cherished and mused on but unspoken. The new party, rejoicing in its giant strength, marched rapidly from victory to victory until at length a disastrous reverse was sustained in Virginia; and even in that State the party, though defeated, succeeded in casting a far greater vote than had ever before been cast by any party. It exhibited in the Old Dominion all the strength that its most confident champions had ever claimed for it, and we have no doubt that it would have been signally victorious but for the influences of fraud and corruption.

But the battle in Virginia was fought by the American party under circumstances of the extremest disadvantage. A considerable portion of the members of the Order in some of the Northern States had manifested decided tendencies toward Freesoilism; and a consequent apprehension began to be felt in the Southern States, and especially in Virginia, that the Order would not make itself national upon the important and absorbing question of slavery. The champions of the party in the Old Dominion felt deeply and sorely the want, indeed the absolute necessity, of an authorized and official declaration of American principle. They felt and saw and knew, that, with such a declaration, they could carry the Old Dominion by not only a triumphant but an overwhelming and crushing majority in spite of all adverse circumstances. With a good national platform to fight on, they would unquestionably have succeeded by a majority of at least thirty thousand, and probably more.

The advantages which the American party of Virginia so vainly desired, the American party of Kentucky possesses. Since the Virginia reverse, a national convention of the American party has assembled, and, so far as the subject of slavery is concerned, created the best and noblest platform ever established by any party in the United States. In comparison with it, all the old platforms, Democratic and Whig, are vague, unmeaning, and worthless. It is a platform, which both the old parties would, in 1850, in 1840, in 1844, in 1848, and in 1852, have shrunk from establishing, no matter how well convinced of the correctness of its principles and of their importance to the peace and welfare of the country. If maintained, it renders utterly impossible in the future the mischievous and portentous agitations and strifes which have for years been threatening and are now threatening the very existence of the Union. If maintained, it leaves no opening, no pretext, for conflicts hereafter upon perilous sectional questions, for it utterly annihilates the questions themselves at once and forever. Although both the Whig and the Democratic parties flattered themselves that their platforms adopted at Baltimore in the spring of 1852 took the slave question from the arena of national strife, the question has since been the occasion of fierce strife and of a degree of exasperation and fury previously unknown upon this continent; but, let the Philadelphia platform be sustained, and national peace, with all its countless blessings, will be secured forever beyond every possible contingency.

In the maintenance of this American platform, Kentucky is now called on to perform a most important part. Indeed it is not too much to say, that, upon her action on the eventful first Monday in August, the fate of the platform may depend. Then as an incitement to the vigorous discharge of our duties, let us look abroad and mark the noble and patriotic struggles which our brethren are making elsewhere. The platform, as it stands, was voted for in the Philadelphia convention by the delegation of the powerful non-slaveholding State of New York; and not only has the largest popular meeting ever seen in New York city ratified and enthusiastically applauded it, but efforts, vigorous and successful beyond all parallel, are made everywhere throughout the Empire State to support and enforce and establish that great and bold and brave declaration of national principles. The delegation of the great central non-slaveholding State of Pennsylvania aided in effecting the adoption of the platform at Philadelphia, and a State convention of the American party of Pennsylvania has since ratified it and announced to the world their determination to go into battle upon it and their full confidence in a triumphant issue; and, although they no doubt have a severe conflict before them, they most assuredly will not fail. In New Jersey and Delaware and California, the platform is vigorously and successfully maintained by the masses; and even in Massachusetts, the State in which the professed advocates of Americanism have done most to injure the American cause by half-insane acts of freesoilism, fearless and patriotic members of the Order are making a strong and resolute and determined effort to establish their organization upon the new and glorious platform. And from various other States, in which no vigorous movement of the kind has as yet been made, the intelligence comes that tens of thousands of the members of the Order, with their whole souls intent upon the salvation of the Union, are steadily and quietly and effectively marshaling their strength with a view to nationalizing the Order in their respective States upon the basis of the platform.

In the light of such facts as these, the members of the American party in Kentucky ought to be able to see and to appreciate the high responsibilities devolving at this time upon them. When a national convention of their party has adopted and promulgated a set of resolutions infinitely better for the whole country and especially for the South than any ever before announced by a party convention; when we have a set of resolutions that is everything which the South, even if the whole matter were left exclusively to herself, could possibly ask for or desire; and when our friends in the largest and most important of the Northern States as well as in various others are making the most earnest and powerful exertions to place their respective States upon the platform, surely it is not possible that Kentucky, recreant to herself, recreant to the South, recreant to her noble friends in the North, recreant to the Union and its destiny, recreant to the great principles enunciated at Philadelphia for the first time in the history of national conventions, will fail to sustain the platform. Such a failure on her part would be a national calamity, probably an irreparable one. All eyes are turned to her and to Tennessee, and we hope and trust and believe that both of them will acquit themselves worthily in the momentous struggle now at hand, and not paralyze by their recreancy the mighty party of which they are regarded as the foremost champions.

POLITICAL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.—The editor of the Democrat occupies a large space in his paper of yesterday with extracts from the constitutions of most of the States of the Union. The provisions which he quotes are those which secure to the citizen the right to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, and which declare that men shall not, on account of their religious opinions, be denied the right to vote or to hold the capable of filling office. We really think that our neighbor is very silly indeed in taking so much pains, as an opponent of the American party, to establish doctrines which the American party avows and practices on, doctrines which in fact every true American regards as fundamental.

The American party holds the doctrine that all men have a right to worship God according to their own consciences; and it is resolved that the right shall under no circumstances be violated. The American party has never proposed, and it does not propose, and most certainly it never will propose that the members of the Roman Catholic Church or of any other Church shall be denied either the privilege of voting at the polls or the privilege of holding any office to which their fellow-citizens may see fit to elect them. But no constitution of any State undertakes to gain entree to Roman Catholics or Protestants or Mormons or Antirenters or Whigs or Democrats or Abolitionists or Secessionists or the members of any other party or sect or class the right to hold offices unless the majority of the people voluntarily elect them thereto. The people have a natural right, and a constitutional right, and a legal right, and they can feel only scorn for any attempt to make them believe that they are guilty of a violation of the constitution in not voting for devotees of the Church of Rome. Where in all this broad, free land is a constitution to be found which imposes an obligation upon the citizens, in their elections, to distribute their suffrages equally or proportionately or at all among candidates either of different religious denominations or of different political parties?

Let us look a moment at the extracts which the editor of the Democrat makes from the State constitutions. Let us look for instance at that which he makes from the constitution of Mississippi: "*No person shall be molested for his opinions on any subject whatever, nor suffer any civil or political incapacity or acquire any civil or political advantage in consequence of such opinions.*" This is a provision upon which the editor of the Democrat relies. He thinks that the letter or spirit of it is directly violated by any party that refuses to vote for Roman Catholics for office. But the reader will see that it is a provision not merely that no person shall suffer any civil or political incapacity for his religious opinions, but that he "*shall not suffer incapacity for his opinions on any subject whatever.*" It is a provision that he shall not suffer incapacity for his *political* opinions just as much as it is that he shall not suffer incapacity for his *religious or sectarian* opinions. So it is just as much violated by men who vote against a Whig or a Democrat for office because he is a Whig or a Democrat, as it is by men who vote against a Roman Catholic because he is a Roman Catholic. If not this the fact? Is it not a fact which even the editor of the Democrat with all his talent for denial, cannot deny?

The members of the American party claim to be, and they are, the true and staunch and determined friends and defenders of religious liberty. To the utmost of their power, they maintain that liberty in its fullest extent. Their own religious and political liberty allows them to support whomsoever they like for office, and they will tolerate no effort to interfere with a man's right of worshipping God as he pleases. For the very reason that they are the champions of the most entire religious liberty, they refuse to vote for the elevation of Roman Catholics to office. They know that a Roman Catholic is bound, by the strongest obligations known to his creed, to be the mortal enemy of religious liberty. They know, that, wherever the principles of the Roman Catholic Church prevail, religious liberty dies. And surely we are not called on by our devotion to religious liberty to support its deadliest enemies for office. Because we deem religious liberty essential to the prosperity and the honor of the country, we will support none for office, who, if they had the power, would strike it to the heart. Our devotion to religious liberty no more requires us to vote for a devotee of the Papal power than our devotion to Southern rights requires us to vote for Abolitionists or than our devotion to the truth requires us to vote for its falsifiers.

We think now, as we thought in 1852, and as we always thought, that national and State constitutions should leave the people free to elect whom they will to office, and we are in favor of the people's not only having that freedom but of their using it. The American party will use it at any rate.

☞ Wm. Warfield, Esq., of Fayette, has recently sold to Brutus J. Clay, Esq., of Bourbon, a roan heifer, 12 months old, sired by the imported bull Chilton, out of a cow by Capt. Benj. Warfield's great breeding bull Remick. The price paid for her was five hundred dollars. She is said to be a magnificent animal.

☞ The Lexington Observer reports two more deaths by cholera in Nicholasville—one a lady, Mrs. Bourne, and the other a free negro man. There are but few cases now in the town, and the disease is believed to have pretty much spent its force.

☞ A correspondent wishes us to publish a defense of Gen. Stringfellow, the border ruffian who headed the Missouri invasion of Kansas. Our opinion of Stringfellow is, that, if he had his deserts, he would be a *strung-fellow*.

PARTIES.—The Richmond Enquirer insists that there are but two parties in the United States; "the Democracy on the one side and the rabble of isms on the other." In reply to this assertion the New York Herald pertinently asks:

> Who are the Democracy? What are they? Where are they? Are they the New York hard Buren Buffalo freesoilers, of the soft shell administration type, the Democracy? or are the hustle hard shell Dickinson men? or the Jeff. Davis secessionists? or the Southern conservatives of the Cobb school of Georgia? Are these old Democrats in both sections opposed to this rotten administration, the Democracy? or are the new disinherited and demoralized spoilsmen that still cling to the name of Democrat the real genuine Democratic party? When our Richmond cotemporary has found the Democracy, we shall be enabled to prove to his entire satisfaction that there are two other great parties—"the rabble of isms," with several distinct branches, and his disunion programme as their platform, and the great national American party, formed of some of the best materials of both the old Whig and Democratic parties.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

TO A VOID THE HAG.

"Do not avoid the delicious ripe fruits—the nice hot green corn; feast on such of Beneficence's bounty; be temperate—eat freely if you would escape the bloody flux." What! what! don't we know better, sir?

In the summer of 1802 we resided on Red river, Ky., where the flux broke out with alarming fatality. Fresh vegetables, all succulent food was almost universally interdicted. Our observant (or reflection (and perhaps our imminent appetite) induced us to reverse the *austere prophylactic* rules. Our family all dieted on succulent food, and particularly on the baneful green corn and melons.

We all had the flux? Not—though our abstemious neighbors had, and the community was in deep mourning.

The subsequent season we resided in Bath county. Scarcely a family in our vicinity escaped unscourged by the destructive epidemic, though our *prophylactic* diet was avoided as cautiously as if it had been saturated with virulent poison. Our large family of fifteen persons indulged freely in the luxuries of seasonable food—green corn, &c.—and escaped every symptom of the flux.

We have observed coincidences sufficient to deem it our duty to call attention to an assertion—that our free use of ripe fruits, green corn, and generally all anti-scorbutic diet may be considered not only anti-duxic but anti-cholerate.

And we are glad, for the sake of humanity, to refer to such able authority as Prof. M. L. Knapp's recent paper, published in the N. Y. Journal of Medicine, on the "Cause, nature, cure, and prevention of Epidemic Cholera." His conclusion, that cholera is a scorbutic disease, is most plausible, if not demonstrated; or at least, that anti-scorbutics appear to prove preventives, and therefore not causes of cholera. Might we not form a similar conclusion in relation to fever?

We submit the above to the unprofessional public, as to them we think it more rightly belongs, and because the observation of the unjointy should sooner arrive at the truth. But as a little learning might be a dangerous thing, even here we should add a cautionary remark. If the accustomed diet has not been of the anti-scorbutic kind an abrupt and too exclusive adoption of it may stimulate the scorbutic condition into an acute manifestation.

JULY 6, 1855. A. J. S.—Medicus.

☞ The public know very well that we have said nothing to provoke a collision between the opposing parties on the day of the election. Still we have not hesitated and we shall not hesitate to speak of the feelings of bitter hostility existing in the minds of the foreign-born against the native-born population. We have spoken of this hostility, and we shall continue to speak of it, not, most certainly, with any desire or willingness to cause personal collisions, but with the sole view of exciting the Americans to cast their full vote against a party that will surely wield its utmost strength against them. We wish our friends to be spared the deep mortification of giving occasion of triumph to a foreign party that execrates them.

The editor of the Democrat professes to think, that, because we speak of the passions of the foreign-born citizens as inflamed against the native-born population, we are violently enraged against the foreigners and desirous of crushing them in the dust or driving them out of the country. Now we should like to know it asserted that the Americans are infuriated against the foreigners are not as much calculated to provoke fights as assertions that the foreigners are infuriated against the Americans. We want to know if, when Sag-Nicht editors have been uttering paragraphs for months upon the imputed exasperation of the Americans, an American editor cannot allude to the notorious ill-feeling of the foreigners without exposing himself to the imputation of seeking to prompt fights and to promote the shedding of blood. We repeat that the hate entertained by the foreigners toward the Americans knows no bounds, and we repeat too that it has been planted and nurtured and strengthened in their hearts by the Locofoco misrepresentations of the feelings, the principles, and the objects of the American party. The truth is, the foreigners would be more or less than men, if, believing all that is told them by the Anti-American organs, they were not to feel the deep and vengeful hatred that we have ascribed to them.

We have no doubt that the anti-American leaders and demagogues would heartily rejoice at the prospect of a collision between the two parties in August. They think that such an occurrence would subserve a purpose of theirs. They know very well that they are to be beaten in the election, they see that the strength of numbers is against them; and they would be very glad if a fight could be got up at the polls, for then they would have not only an excuse for their defeat but an opportunity of repeating their outcry against the American party as a party of lawless violence. But, if such are their views, they cannot and will not be accommodated. There will be no violence at the polls. Order will be maintained. If there be the slightest appearance of an outbreak, a force strong enough to quell it will instantly and effectively interpose. And there will be so many places of voting that all citizens, native-born and foreign-born, can vote without the slightest interference with each other. The important measures which we recommended on Saturday, the division of each of the larger wards into two or more precincts and the appointment of a strong police force to protect the rights of voters, should be adopted by the proper authorities; and we shall most assuredly aid in holding those authorities to their full responsibility if they neglect their duty. We have done our duty, and we mean to continue to do it, but we consider it no part of our duty to disguise from our friends the notorious fact, that our foreign-born population, half-maddened or rather all-maddened by the misrepresentations and calumnies poured into their ears and spread before their eyes against the Americans, will make the most desperate efforts to achieve a triumph over them in the elections. As for the shedding of blood, we hope that the first man, whether Know-Nothing or Sag-Nicht, who shall use a pistol or a knife except in self-defense, will be hung or sent to the penitentiary.

EARLY PEACHES.—Our thanks are due to Mr. John Thatcher, of Glenwood, for specimens of an early peach of a variety new to us. They were ripe ten days since, but were not discovered by Mr. T. until since the last weekly horticultural exhibition, when they had nearly all fallen from the trees and were over-ripe. It is a free-stone peach, two inches in diameter, of a beautiful red color—the red extending into the flesh; stone very small, flesh tender and of good flavor; leaves serrated, and each contain two minute globose glands. The trees are budded and were set last fall without name. It compares closely with a new variety known as Troth's Early and described in some of the Eastern catalogues as superior to the Serrated Early York or Early Tillotson, and as the most profitable market peach.

RESTORATION OF LANDS IN MISSOURI.—The Washington Union says that it is in contemplation to restore to market in September next the remaining lands withheld from sale or entry along the route of the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad, in the northern part of Missouri. These lands comprise two strips unappropriated lands (nine miles broad), extending entirely across the State from the Mississippi to the six-mile limit on each side of the route of the railroad. Having been unavoidably reserved for sale or entry, their restoration is calculated to give a new impulse to the neighborhood they embrace. They are in the districts subject to sale at Palmyra, Fayette, Milan, and Plattsburg.

☞ Wm. Warfield, Esq., of Fayette, has recently sold to Brutus J. Clay, Esq., of Bourbon, a roan heifer, 12 months old, sired by the imported bull Chilton, out of a cow by Capt. Benj. Warfield's great breeding bull Remick. The price paid for her was five hundred dollars. She is said to be a magnificent animal.

☞ The Washington correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer very justly and truly remarks that the great defect of the President's character is his vacillation and infirmity of purpose. He is the instrument of the strongest will which approaches him. His resolutions yield to importunities, entreaties, and menaces. He gave Grund a written order on the Secretary of State for the Consulship at Marseilles. The Virginia and Pennsylvania delegates in Congress protested, and the appointment was refused. Thus was presented the scandal of a foreigner carrying about the dishonored order of the President of the United States for a paltry office. The President promised Col. Wilcox, son-in-law of Mr. Donelson, the mission to Chili. The Ohio delegation made a united demand for it, and the promise to Wilcox was repudiated. Hence Dickerson perambulates the country, proclaiming the treachery of Pierce. The President promised McDonald, of Maine, the office of the Fifth auditor in return for his vote for the Nebraska bill. When the time for fulfilling the promise arrived, Gen. Pierce asked the permission of McDonald to tender the appointment to Judge Mason, the law partner of the former, in expectation that Judge M would decline it. He accepted it to the dismay of the President; and it became necessary to pay McDonald with the superintendence of a petty custom-house. In the same way he at first rejected the scheme of repudiating the Missouri compromise, but yielded to repeated deputations of advocates of the measure, while protesting against the measure of which he was made the instrument. Such a man is not fit to be President. In fact, he cannot be President, because, though the nominal occupant of the place, all the real power which it is his duty to exercise devolves upon other men, not responsible to the country.

I hold that when any State in this Union shall choose to *set aside the law, it is within her sovereignty and beyond our power.* I for one shall never give my vote to extend a *single arm of the Federal power* for her coercion.

So says Mr. Jefferson Davis, the Secretary of War, and one of the chief Democratic leaders of the country. What stronger encouragement could Massachusetts have had to declare that the fugitive slave law should not be enforced within her borders? Are not those Northern States, which nullify the laws of the Union, acting in strict pursuance of the theory of government which leading Southern Democrats have for many years been laboring to establish?

The hoot is on the other leg.—*Southern Democrat.*

We believe that the editor of the Southern Democrat, whatever leg the boot is on, generally manages to get kicked with it.

☞ Matilda's effusions are always exquisite.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

TO —

Oh! I have loved thee with a love's devotion,
I had no hope that was not linked to thee,
My heart was like some lone shell of the ocean,
Forever making tender melody;
I thought not, dreamed not of the many changes
That time might bring upon thy heart and mine,
Thought not of the sad sorrowful that estranges
The fondest hearts; I only felt that thine.
If it but loved as mine, would ever be
True to the shell that nestleth of the sea.

Am I deceived? and has thy heart forsaken
The truth that filled it in its early hours?
Have careless words affection's sweet tone broken
That might unheard but one strong love of ours?
It is not well, dear one, to break so lightly
The chain that linked our mingling hearts in one;
For other hearts may cling to thee as brightly,
As few purchases may love as I have done
But let it be, my heart through every ill
Will cling to thee unchanged and blam thee still.

MATILDA.

STAUNTON, Va.

TURKEY AND HER FRIENDS THE ALLIES.—The Czar Nicholas was in the habit of typifying the condition of Turkey by referring to it as that of a sick man. Sick though she may have been before the war, she now seems to be ill even unto death. Her complaint is mortal, and, though she may linger, the catastrophe must come, the question of her dissolution being reduced to a mere matter of time. The allies entered upon the war ostensibly with the disinterested and chivalric purpose of vindicating the rights and preserving the nationality of Turkey, but, before the war had lasted a year, we find them negotiating for peace upon other grounds and entirely independent of Turkey. To limit the power of Russia and not to maintain the integrity of Turkish sovereignty is now the avowed purpose of the Western powers in the prosecution of the war. If Turkey is permitted to remain with nominal sovereignty, it will be so arranged by the allies not from any regard they entertain for her rights and her interests, but from their fear of Russia. It may suit the allies to interpose the effete government of the Sultan as a barrier to the march of the enterprising Russian who might take a fancy to extend his dominion in the direction of Hindostan and Algeria. Of all the belligerents, Turkey seems to have now the least interest in the war; indeed her complicity in it at all seems to be almost lost sight of. When the allies are spoken of, no one thinks of the Turks as one of the parties; in fact the existence of Turkey seems to be practically ignored. The Sublime Porte, it is true, had an ambassador at Vienna, but he appeared to be a mere automaton, and was there simply to inscribe his name on any paper that the ministers of France and England might direct him to sign. The interests, that the ambassadors of the allies were at Vienna to arrange, were the interests of France and England, and not those of Turkey, and the fact is that Turkey takes no efficient part either in making peace or in waging war; she has virtually retired from the stage of action in the great drama of European antagonisms.

The truth is, Turkey has been made to feel that, under no combination of circumstances, can the present war eventuate to her advantage. This great fact has been palpably forced upon her notice and made clear to her comprehension, and the result has been to infuse a suspicion into the minds of her people that their interests are to be sacrificed to those of pretended friends. It is matter of notoriety that Constantinople is becoming rapidly and thoroughly Europeanized. French uniforms are as common there as Turkish shawls and turbans, and the soldiers and officers of the Allies are to be seen jauntily parading the streets, with a sort of satisfied air, which seems to say, "we are at home here." The French in the Pera quarter of the city have taken a lease on their barracks for *fifteen years*, and they offer every indication to the astonished Moslems that their stay is to be a long one. There is a bountiful custom prevailing in Turkey that at once attests the graceful hospitality and the respect for authority for which the Turks are celebrated. Whenever a man of rank and distinction visits the house of one of an inferior station, the house, with all the things therein, is immediately placed at the disposal of the visitor; it becomes as it were *his*, and the actual owner is a guest in his own house while the visit lasts. The French and English seem to be availing themselves of this species of hospitality on an extended scale. They have taken possession of the Turkish household, with some indications that the visit may be never-ending.

☞ The following are extracts from a Paris letter to the New York Commercial:

The Academy of Science will probably soon announce the success of one of its members in producing the new metal, *aluminium*, in abundance, at a very low price. Hitherto, the cost, $30 an pound, rendered it very nearly useless, in spite of its many valuable properties. M. Deville is said to have discovered a means of producing it for $3 a pound. It is light like glass; white and bright like silica; moxidable like gold; malleable like copper; as easily molded as lead; as abundant as iron; and as cheap as clay; and, the Academy hopes, soon to be as cheap as dirt. It will be wise to wait for the confirmation of this intelligence in which, however, there is nothing impossible.

The Republican ground. The receipt are better, and the display is becoming more and more complete.

The prospects of the harvest are less flattering than at this period of the year. The extraordinary attack of cold, blustering weather having taken place throughout the North of France. The yield of the year will certainly not be abundant, and I doubt if it be sufficient. The season is backward, however, and the possibility of ago between the old and new flour is largely discussed.

The situation of the lower classes is just now deplorable in the extreme; meat is out of the question, and there never was such a scarcity of wine forces them to the resource of decoctions of leaves and roots; and bread is so dear that it is with difficulty they procure even that. The present generation have never passed through such a period of trial and privation.

I have to chronicle the constantly increasing furore created by Madame Ristori, and the rapid decline of Rachel. The principal dramatic authority calls upon the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Fine Arts to recommend Ristori to the Royal Theatre of Turin, sewer them at whatever cost, and secure the Italian permanently at Paris. At the same time, the language held toward Rachel is really outrageous. She is urged to go to America, once for all, and she is told that she need not return.

THAT "MONSTER WEDDING."—The New York Evening Post says as follows in reference to the great wedding that, according to the newspapers, is soon to take place at the St. Nicholas House in New York:

Judge Conclin and his daughters were guests at the Hotel kept by a member of his household was heard at that time, or since, of any intended marriage fete there or elsewhere in which they were interested. There is to be a small wedding party at the St. Nicholas some time during the present month, and a gentleman named Marsh, of Kentucky, is to be married to a Southern lady, and the wedding party will come to the North and stop a few days at the St. Nicholas. About fifty rooms have been partially engaged for the party, and the bridegroom and his bride are to have a drawing-room in addition. The gentlemen connected with the affair have all the facilities of access from every point, being now established upon a permanent basis from their extensive patronage in receiving, and the liberal manner in which they handle considerable sums of all who feel an interest in female education.

W. W. GREGORY,
President of the Board.

P. L. SIMPSON Secretary. jy12

S. F. DAWES & CO.,
APOTHECARIES AND CHEMISTS.
DEALERS IN
Pure Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, &c.,
Dental Instruments and Materials,
Corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets (Masonic Building),
LOUISVILLE, KY.

☞ Will pay particular attention to Physicians' prescriptions and the filling orders for Country Dispensaries with pure and genuine Medicines. fe8-3dawtw&1m

TANDY L. DIX,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
Corner Jefferson and Fourth streets,

Keeps constantly on hand a large and well-selected stock of Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals, all warranted of the purest and best qualities.

Physicians' Cards, Circulars, &c., in all time at the prices and on the most favorable terms. Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours, and will be promptly dispatched. mar 3 dawtf T. L. DIX.

TO THE BALD AND GRAY

PROFESSOR WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE is no doubt the best article in use for the renewal of thin and weakened hair. It does not build heads, imparting softness and beauty, and, that last, a glossy hue to the most dull and jaded hair. The trial of a small bottle will convince any one of its worth.

O. J. WOOD & CO., 312 Broadway, New York.
Agents in Louisville, { W. H. Hines, Fifth street,
{ Raymond & Patten, Fourth street.
jy4 eod1m&w3m

Goodrich's Last and Best Work.

A COMPREHENSIVE GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY, Ancient and Modern, of the Whole World, by S. G. Goodrich, author of Peter Parley's Tales, &c., &c. Illustrated by 1,000 engravings and numerous maps, charts, tables, &c. Just published and for sale by the trade. Its size, as a single volume of the different volumes, up to that time, not excepted. It is found in all the leading States as the last census of the United States attached precisely to the geography and history of each. The whole is arranged in a new, clear and systematic form for easy reference, and is the whole a most entertaining work. It is a book which should be in every family, and in the hands of every boy and girl in the land. It will be found invaluable to the teacher, and the whole is presented in a style of beauty and elegance unsurpassed by any work of the kind ever published. Agents wanted to canvass for subscriptions to the above work. Liberal terms will be given. Address, post paid,

JOHN DICKENS, Agent,
Madden's Block, Nos. 107 Third st., Louisville, Ky
jy12 6tm

Marshal's Sale.

A. J. Davis }
Against } In Chancery.
John Forker }

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, as special commissioner, will, on Wednesday, the 18th day of July, 1855, about the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., sell, to the highest bidder, at public auction, at the premises known as the St. Charles Hotel, on Market street, between Third and Fourth streets, the following described property, to wit: HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, and Bar.

Terms of sale: All sums of $20 and under, cash; and for all sums above $20 a credit of 30 days is given.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, and have the same retained as additional security.

jy12 4td HENRY DENT, M. L. C. C.
HENRY WOLFORD, Deputy

JOHN B. FRANCK, Adm'r, &c. } In Chancery Louisville
against } Chancery Court.
J. M. D. FRANCK, Adm'r, &c., def'ts }

NOTICE is hereby given to all the creditors of John B. Franck, late of Louisville, deceased, to present their claims and prove the same before the undersigned, Master Commissioner of said Court, at his office, in the city of Louisville, on or before the 1st day of October next, at which time a day is appointed, by order of said Court, as to before which the creditors are required to make known and prove their claims.

jy12 6tds&w6t THO. F. SMITH, C. M. C.

FOR SALE,

400 BUSHELS OF LAND in the county of Jefferson, in the Louisville
The quality of this land is equal to any in the county. It is all in the woods. Terms: One-half cash.
If it will be divided into parts to suit purchasers.
For terms, apply to Saml Bell, near the land, or to
Sec. 3. WALKER or
jy12 3tw on J. Herron, one door below Portland.

Statement of the Franklin Savings Institution.

LOUISVILLE, July 11, 1855.

RESOURCES.

Notes and Bills Discounted	$225,756 15
Bank Exchange	308 46
Due from Banks	6,333 85
Cash on hand	47,667 51
	$280,136 70

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	$200,000 00
Due to Depositors	69,636 52
Profit and Loss	9,500 18
Dividends unclaimed	111 75
Present Dividend, No 9	10,000 00
Profit and Loss	1,214 16
	$280,136 70

We the undersigned, committee from Directors and depositors in this Institute, have examined the books and bills, and compared the cash on hand, and find the same to be correctly stated and to each agree with the preceding statement.

A. RAWSON,
ED. STORY,
CHAS. K. GRIFFITH

Louisville Family Flour Store.

JAMES JOHNSTONE, Fourth street, between Main and Market. jy12

CORNMEAL—In bags and barrels. Constantly in store and for sale by JAMES JOHNSTONE
CORNMEAL—In barrels, a Volume Constantly in store and for sale by JAMES JOHNSTONE
MEAL—Bolted White Meal, always in store and for sale at 60 cents per bushel, by JAMES JOHNSTONE
jy12

Gent's Fashionable Clothing and Furnishing Establishment.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
No. 496, S. W. corner Fourth and Main sts.,
LOUISVILLE.

Gent's Fashionable Clothing and Furnishing Goods,

YOUTH'S AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,
Under-Wear, Hosiery, Gloves, &c.,
Also Wiuchester's Patent Linen and Muslin Shirts
jy12

BOYS' CLOTHING—A very large and fashionable stock of Youth's and Children's Clothing, all ready to wear, on hand at J. M. ARMSTRONG'S,
jy12 496, corner Fourth and Main sts.

SUMMER UNDER-WEAR—Silk, Linen Thread, Cotton, Merino Shirts and Drawers, and a Heavy Stock of Knitted Goods, just received and for sale by ARMSTRONG'S,
jy12 496, corner Fourth and Main sts.

FELTED CRUSHED SUGAR—At this date I am landing from steamer Washington City, and for sale by A. RAWSON & CO.
jy12

SUGAR—40 bbls Powdered Sugar, in store and for sale by W. & H. BURKHARDT, 417 Market st.
jy12

SARDINES—Received on this day, and for sale by W. & H. BURKHARDT, 417 Market st.
jy12

HERRING, Roe and No 1 Herring just received this day and for sale by W. & H. BURKHARDT, 417 Market st.
jy12

RAISINS—200 boxes Layer Raisins in store and for sale by W. & H. BURKHARDT, 417 Market st.
jy12

TOBACCO—10 boxes Manufactured Tobacco, assorted, in store and for sale by W. & H. BURKHARDT, 417 Market st.
jy12

PICKLES—25 bbls Pickles, in store and for sale by W. & H. BURKHARDT, 417 Market st.
jy12

New Books and New Supplies.

WITH it, the light of the Lord—a most splendid fashionable religious Price $1 25.
The English Orphanage, or a Home in the New World, by Mrs. Mary J. Holmes, author of Tempest and Sunshine, &c. For sale by HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE,
jy12 and Hotel.

Peeps from a Bell's-a Pictorial Sketch Book, by Rev. E. Wheelock Price 75 cts.
The Law and the Lady, or Laws of Paris by Day and Night, by Jules Sauvage. Price $1 25.
Star Papers, or Experiences of Art and Artists by Henry Ward Beecher. Price $1 25.
Common-place Book of Thought, Memories, and Fancies, original and selected, by Mrs Jane C. Hoppin. Price $1 25.
Beauty and Booty, a novel. By T. Babington Macaulay.
The Watchman, by J. A. M., equal to the Lamplighter. Price $1
Sisters Second the Grave, a Tragedy. Marietta Davis. Price 50 cts.
Records of and for Women. By A. CRUMP,
jy12 3t Successor to Bruce, between Main and Market

Guide to the Mammoth Cave.

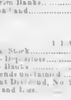
JUST PUBLISHED, Guide to the Mammoth Cave, Ky., by Rev. Richard Wilson, illustrated in the best style of art by J. Walker. Just Published, and N. Orr.
A new supply received and for sale by A. CRUMP,
jy12 3t Successor to Bruce, between Main and Market

THOSE ELEGANT DRAB BEAVERS which took the first premium at the World's Fair, New York, are to be had only at HAVES, CRAIG & CO.'S,
Ky., where they keep them constantly on hand for the benefit of manufacturers.
jy12

STRAW AND HIGH-BORN HATS of every description, for men and boys, are to be had very low for cash of HAYES, CRAIG & CO.

STRAW HATS FOR SUMMER at the store on the corner of Main and Fifth streets, where a good assortment can be had at reduced prices. HAYES, CRAIG & CO.

LADIES' RIDING HATS—of the most approved style and fashion, at the lowest prices, at the store of HAYES, CRAIG & CO.
jy11 4td



COUNTRY MERCHANTS will find at the store of HAYES, CRAIG & CO. the best assortment of Hats they can find in the city, and at lower prices than at the East. Call and see for yourselves.
HAYES, CRAIG & CO.'S.
jy12 3t

GENTLEMEN'S
Outfitting Establishment.

SPROULE & MANDEVILLE.
No. 487,
CORNER OF MAIN AND FOURTH STREETS.

We would respectfully invite our friends and customers to call and examine our assortment of Cassimere, Black and Fancy Cloth, Frock and Dress Coats; Black and Fancy Cassimere Pants;
Plain and plain striped Satin Vests;
White, white satin, and white Marseilles Vests;
Flannel Merino Vests of every style and quality;
Gents' Cravats, Stocks, Collars, and a large assortment of
FURNISHING GOODS.
Linen and Woolen Shirts of every style and quality;
Gilbert's, Byrne's, and Gent's Shirt and Drawers;
Silk, Merino, Cotton, and Gent's Shirt and Drawers;
Socks, Hosiery, Gloves, &c.
Suspenders, &c.
Also, a full assortment of Trunks, Valises, and Carpet Bags.
Call and examine our stock, and we will guarantee to please you in quality and prices.
SPROULE & MANDEVILLE'S.
jy12 4t

CLOSING SALE
OF SEASONABLE
DRY GOODS.

DURKEE, HEATH, & CO.
Commencing Monday, July 9, a closing sale of
Summer Dry Goods
AT
Prices lower than ever before offered.
DURKEE, HEATH & CO.
jy7 3tds 107 Third st., between Market and Jefferson.

DR. IRON—30 tons No. 1 Hoop-iron; also, Plough Plate and Bar Iron, for sale by ANDW. BUCHANAN & CO.,
jy7 corner Second and Washington sts.

COFFEE—
5,000 lbs prime Laguayra,
250 do do Rio,
Received this day from Franklin and for sale by
jy11 E. RESTARD, Main st.

CIRCLE A CRUSHED SUGAR—50 bbls Loaf, coming from

NOTICE.—Clubs of five or more to the County Daily or Tri-Weekly Journal will be taken at $5 for each subscriber—payment in advance.

JOB WORK.—*Orders for job-work executed at this office with neatness and dispatch.*

THE PACIFIC'S NEWS.—The news by this steamer gives a more favorable phase to the allies in the engagement of the 18th ult. Though they did not take the Redan and Malakoff, they made a further advance, and the aggregate number of killed and wounded of both armies is not more than 4,000.

☞ We learn through passengers from Frankfort that the clerk of the Court of Appeals yesterday granted an appeal, with *supersedeas*, to the "City of Louisville" from the judgment of the Jefferson circuit court, awarding a *mandamus*, at the suit of Michael Kean against the Mayor and General Council. Afterwards Kean, by his counsel, moved the Court of Appeals to *quash* the appeal and *supersedeas*, contending that the "City of Louisville" was not a party to, or so interested in, the judgment as to authorize her to appeal. This motion was likewise argued and submitted yesterday. It is understood that a decision will be rendered this morning, and we expect to be able to announce the result in the Evening Bulletin.

It must be understood that the merits of the case are not involved in the question now before the Court of Appeals. But if Kean's motion is not sustained, all further proceedings against the members of the council will be suspended until the final decision of the case by the Court of Appeals.

CRIMINAL COURT.—James McMullen, charged with killing George Hampton, was tried and acquitted on Tuesday evening.

Yesterday morning, Sam. Johnston, charged with stealing copper, was convicted to the penitentiary for one year.

Barney Donnelly, charged with stealing a carpet-bag, was acquitted.

Nolle prosequis were entered in the following cases: J. D. Girard, who was charged with killing a man named Brooks; Fred. Howard, charged with stealing a horse; and Wellington Grant, felony.

The following cases were continued: Com'th vs. Scaggs, same vs. John Noble, same vs. John Kouns, same vs. Jake.

Frances Reed (f. w. c.), and Frances Jones (f. w. c.), stealing jewelry from a lady passenger on a steamboat, were convicted for eighteen months each.

Overton Wade (f. m. c.), was discharged.

Abraham Meudel, Henry Porter, and Charles Smith forfeited their recognizances.

The grand jury returned indictments against Abraham Meudel, Martin Higgins, Henry Myer, Frank Marshall, Thomas McIntyre, David Yarbrough, Charles Lotze, Henry Porter and Charles Smith, Isaac Churchill, Lewis Dixon, Henry Cunningham, John Young, George Koppel, Victor Stoltz, Caspar Reppert, and Ferdinand Fix.

PREMIUM HEDGE.—There have been many attempts at hedge making in Kentucky, yet there are but few perfect specimens of hedges to be met with. The rapid and beautiful growth of the Osage orange plant few seem willing to sacrifice, temporarily, for the sake of a close, compact, well formed hedge, from the ground upwards. But close and repeated cuttings are the price of a good hedge.

The Southwestern Agricultural and Mechanical Association, at its last meeting, awarded to F. T. Thompson, Esq., the highest premium for the best Osage orange hedge. Mr. T. has been experimenting for a number of years in training the hedge and with no other guide than his own experience and judgment. His first specimens are very beautiful, yet he has greatly improved in the later attempts. An examination of his hedges will convince any one that the Osage orange hedge can be molded in any form that the operator may desire. Some of these hedges are six feet and upwards high and externally present one unbroken mass of foliage; but, for the benefit of Mr. T. and those who may call to examine his hedges, we will remark that they have been brought to maturity too speedily—that is, they have not been cut back low enough at the beginning, and too much wood has been left between the cuttings. The first cutting at the time of planting should be at or near the ground; the next three inches only above the last, gradually increasing upward. The latter ails should acquire some considerable size and length before they are shortened, and then, at the first cutting, should be reduced to about six inches. A little observation with regard to the habit of the plant and proper knowledge of the right form of a hedge will obviate all difficulty in giving it the required strength and beauty.

Mr. T. has one of the most beautiful farms in Jefferson county, and he certainly deserves great credit for the skill he has displayed in his hedge.

THE NEW CITY CLOCK.—We understand that this much-needed regulator of city time has arrived, but, in order to place it in the most favorable position possible, the trustees of the Walnut Street Church, upon which it is for the present to be placed, have determined to raise the dials and complete the spire before it is put up. The work is already begun, and will probably be completed in sixty days. As these changes have been determined upon, we would suggest to those interested that illuminated dials like those in the old State House in Philadelphia and in the City Hall of New York, are very far preferable to wood.

We have conversed with a gentleman perfectly familiar with clocks and clock-making, who saw the Louisville clock while running at the factory, and he says it is the most perfect piece of mechanism that he has ever seen, and he does not hesitate to pronounce it the best clock in America. We hope then that the work will not be completed without glass dials, which would add so much to the convenience and ornament of the city.

☞ The board of school trustees on Monday held the annual election for teachers of the schools. We have since made repeated efforts to obtain a list of the teachers elected, but the secretary of the board holds that he has no right to let a list be taken without the vote or consent of the board, and, as this body has not yet voted upon the subject, the names of the new teachers must remain for the present some of a mystery. We presume the secretary will be very careful not to betray the high trust reposed in him by a revelation of the important official secret.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.—We have received the July number of this excellent monthly. The following are the titles of the articles: "The Clubs of London," "American society," "Gymnastics," "Hufeland's Art of Prolonging Life," "Mount Lebanon," "Lord Carlisle's Diary," "Private Life of Charlemagne," "The Persistence of Physical Laws," "Records of Travel," "Art," "Working-Mens College," "Critical Notices."

☞ We have been informed that E. S. Worthington, Esq. has received the nomination of the American party as a candidate to represent the Fifth and Sixth wards in the State Legislature. We congratulate the party for having selected a gentleman in every way qualified for the position in which they seek to place him. We think it is an excellent nomination and one which will give entire satisfaction to the voters of the district.

CLOTHING HOUSE.—Mr. J. M. Armstrong, northwest corner of Main and Fourth streets, has a large and beautiful stock of clothing on hand. We call attention to his advertisement.

☞ Bear in mind that an infant one week old was cured of flux, and a lady eighty years old was cured of chronic diarrhœa in this city last year by the use of McGehee's Liquid Amber. Raymond & Patten are the agents.

☞ Recollect that Mr. S. G. Henry commences the sale of oil-cloths, carpets, rich curtain goods, and other housekeeping furnishing goods, at 10 o'clock this morning, Thursday, at the storeroom of Mr. J. G. Mather. At 12 o'clock precisely, the three splendid pianos will be sold. Buyers are specially invited to inspect the stock, as every article must positively be sold.

STEAMBOAT NOTICES.—We are indebted to the magnificent steamer R. J. Ward for New Orleans papers to the evening of the 9th and copies of the manifest and memorandum. She leaves to-morrow evening.

The Belle Quigley has our thanks for a copy of the manifest. The Eaves discharged a good deal of freight at Evansville.

The Jacob Strader is the mail-boat for Cincinnati to-day.

The Memphis papers state that the steamer National will run as a packet in the Memphis and Louisville line.

The following card from the Captain of the Southerner appears in the St. Louis Republican:

I have seen in the papers of this city that the Northerner, Capt. Fuller, claims to have beaten the Southerner's time from Louisville to St. Louis thirty-eight minutes. Fearing that the public do not know the facts of the case, I respectfully state that the Northerner left Louisville one hour and a half earlier and arrived at St. Louis a half hour later than the Southerner. I will leave the public to judge which boat made the best time. SOL. CATTERLIN.

BY TELEGRAPH.

From Yesterday Evening's Bulletin.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, July 11.

The steamer Pacific arrived this morning at 6 o'clock, bringing advices from Liverpool to the 3d, the last regular day of sailing.

Denniston & Co.'s circular quotes cotton as dull for the first three days, with prices considerably lower, but on Thursday, without apparent cause, the market became buoyant and closed with an active demand. Sales of the week 48,000 bales, including 17,000 on speculation and 2,000 for export—Orleans fair 7¾; middling 6¾; upland fair 6¾; middling 6¼.

The commercial authorities of Liverpool vary in regard to the market for breadstuffs.

Maxwell's circular reports flour and wheat a trifle lower. All agree that the market closed steadier. White wheat 12s. a 12s. 8d.; red 11s. 10d. a 11. Western canal flour 28s. 6d. a 30s. 6d.; Ohio 40s. a 41s. White corn 40s. a 40s. 6d.; mixed 39s. a 40.

Provisions.—Beef is dull; no change in prices. Pork is dull. Bacon has declined 1d. to 1s. Lard has advanced 1s. and is quoted at 56s. 6d. a 58s. 6d.

The London markets were steady. Prices are unchanged. Iron is buoyant; Welsh bar is quoted at 7l. 5s. and 7l. 5s. 6d.; Scotch pig 73s. Sugar dull. Coffee active.

Bullion has increased 1,400,000.

The news consists almost wholly of the details of the brought by the America.

The recent repulse of the allies has not damaged their position, and, on the whole, the state of affair is considered sufficiently satisfactory.

Lord Raglan is dangerously ill and asks to be recalled.

The total loss of the allies on the 18th is over 5,000. The army nevertheless are in good spirits and are preparing for another assault.

Correspondence is only to the 14th. No further battles have occurred on land or sea.

A storm is reported to destroy her army.

The English and French reciprocally blame each other for their disasters at Sebastopol.

Pelissier's despatches state that Sebastopol will soon be completely invested.

The allies retain possession of Round tower cemeteries and Mamelon.

Cholera has broken out among the French troops.

Gortschakoff's despatches state that the allies were weakened, and that the allied troops which crossed the Tchernaya had returned.

Latest.—Palmerston denies that Raglan asked to be recalled, and states that he has been sick, but is recovering.

A despatch from the Baltic dated the 25th says that Sweaborg has been bombarded and all the stores destroyed.

Hango has also been bombarded.

The Russians admit that the Cossacks' boat showed a flag of truce, but that they feared treachery.

Great movements are taking place in the allied squadrons.

The East India mail arrived at Marseilles on Friday.

Vienna, Thursday.—Gens. Brown, Pannefather, and Codrington are

A part of the foreign legion has arrived in England.

London, Saturday.—The Times states that the Emperor Alexander is seriously ill.

The King of Prussia also has been for some time ill, and his reign is probably drawing to a close.

The cotton market opened distressedly, but recovered, closing buoyantly, with a large speculative demand.

Sales of breadstuffs are lower. Provisions are quiet.

Money is easy. Consols 91¼.

The weather is fine.

BALTIMORE, July 11.

New Orleans papers of Tuesday and Wednesday are received, containing Galveston dates to the 28th.

Several Indian outrages are reported, but there is nothing later from the Rio Grande.

Merrick, Know-Nothing candidate for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, is elected by 2,000 majority.

BOSTON, July 11.

Late Halifax papers speak in flattering terms of the prospects of the fishermen. Immense quantities of mackerel have been taken.

A detachment of the Royal Artillery has been ordered to the Crimea.

The foreign legion at Melleville Island refused to embark, fearful of deception on the part of those who enlisted them, as well as by the government. A strong force had been sent to quell the mutiny.

A powder mill exploded at Bennington on Monday, killing one man.

ALBANY, July 11.

Considerable excitement has been created by the arrest of Wm. Landels, proprietor of the City Hotel, for violating the liquor law. The case was before the court yesterday, and was postponed to Thursday for a final hearing. Mr. Williams, the complainant, was assaulted as he was leaving the court-room, covered with chalk and dust, and otherwise maltreated by a large number of rowdies in attendance at the trial. The outrage has created a deep feeling of indignation among all disinterested persons.

WASHINGTON, June 11.

W. L. Lee, Chief Justice and Chancellor of the Sandwich Islands, has arrived, with full power to arrange a commercial treaty with the government.

The Court of Claims meet to-morrow.

HALLOWELL, Me., July 10.

A large KNOW-Nothing convention was held in Kennebec county yesterday. Resolutions denouncing the administration and slavery and recommending open nominations were passed.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., July 11.

A convention of Know-Somethings assembled here to-day. About ninety delegates were present. The resolutions adopted mainly reaffirm the principles of the party as promulgated in the late national convention at Cleveland. One of the resolutions adopted pledge the party in favor of temperance, but without making any direct reference to the Maine liquor law.

ST. LOUIS, July 11.

Yesterday a young man named Belsing, respectably connected, murdered his sister who had become a woman of the town and returning to his hotel and shot himself.

Reported for the Louisville Journal.

ADDITIONAL BY THE PACIFIC.

NEW YORK, July 11.

Latest Dispatches from the Crimea.—Lord Panmure has transmitted to the papers the following intelligence, which reached him yesterday (Thursday):

The French and English are proceeding with their approaches against the enemy's works and are erecting new batteries to be armed with heavy guns. The enemy continues repairing the damage done during the last attack. There is very little fire on their part. We retain possession of a round Russian fort in the cemetery, from whence they were driven on the 18th, and the Mamelon, at the gorge of the valley which divides the English left attack from the right of the south harbor.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times speaks of a correspondence having taken place between the French and English Governments, Lord Palmerston complaining by Gen. Pelissier of the want of a combination or an energetic support upon the part of his English colleague.

The blockade of the ports of the White Sea was effected early in June.

The Gulf of Bothnia Nicholas has reviewed the troops at Helsingfors and Abo and was expected at Sweaborg.

Danzic, Friday, June 29.—The Vulture has arrived with mails from the fleet. The fleet is off Cronstadt. Forty-six infernal machines have been discovered and destroyed. One of these machines exploded on the poop of the Exmouth and Admiral Seymour and Capt. Louis, who were examining it at the time, were severely injured. Louis Pierce was slightly injured.

Vienna, 26th, 9 A. M.—The official Wener Zeitung announces the dismissal of the reserves of the 3d and 4th armies.

Austrian advices from Vienna state that there is no foundation whatever for the statement that appeared in several German papers that new proposals of peace had reached that capital from St. Petersburg.

From the London Times of the 3d.

The actual number of our own killed and wounded at the recent attack on the Redan is not of that terrible amount first supposed when it was stated that the loss of our British army was not less than 4,000. That was interpreted to mean the British loss alone, and it was inferred that if we had lost so many the loss of the French must have been 10,000 or more. It appears that the total of the killed and wounded in the whole allied army does not exceed 4,000, of which our portion is just 1,300 men. The number of non-commissioned officers and men killed is 144, wounded 1,056. The total number of officers killed and wounded is 91, making the exact total 1,295.

CINCINNATI, July 11.

The British consul and others, before the U. S. commissioner for enlisting men for the Crimea, were on trial. Some of the Irish enlisted, not intending to go, had to give bonds in order to avoid prosecution for recruiting. The British consul, when applied to, did not give an assurance of compensation, but was satisfied that whoever took 100 men to Canada would get a Captaincy. The recruits testified that they had been engaged and induced with much means to go to Canada for enlistment, and they accepted for the purpose of exposing the British authorities. The commissioner adjourned until to-morrow without coming to a decision.

WASHINGTON, July 11.

The President has issued a proclamation in relation to the reciprocity treaty, establishing among others the following ports on the frontier through which bonded merchandise may be exported to Canada under that treaty: Toledo, O.; Chicago, Ill.; Milwaukie, Wis.; and Michilimackinac.

A joint commission to arrange the preliminaries for a settlement of the fisheries question with the British government, will enter upon its duties immediately.

NEW YORK, July 11.

The ballance of specie in the Assistant Treasurer's office is $2,000,000.

Judge Birdsall, of the marine court, decided this morning that the sales of foreign liquor by the glass is a violation of the New liquor law.

The Baltic sailed at noon to-day. She takes out over 200 passengers and nearly $1,000,000 in specie.

NEW YORK, July 10.

A petition for relief has been forwarded to President Pierce by a party of Germans, now imprisoned at Melville Island, Nova Scotia. They say that they were hired in New York to go to that place to work, but on going there they were offered the alternative of enlisting for the Crimea, or imprisonment. They chose the latter.

☞ The river commenced rising slowly evening before last. Last evening there were about 6 feet water in the canal. The telegraph reports the river falling at Cincinnati, but there is another rise coming from Pittsburg which will keep the river in a good stage for some time.

The Cumberland was falling on Monday evening with three feet water on Harpeth shoals.

GOOD NEWS.—Flour was selling yesterday at $7 75 per barrel in lots, and wheat at $1 per bushel.

LOUISVILLE CITY DIRECTORY.—We are pleased to announce the fact that our worthy friend, W. Lee. White, Esq., has consented to undertake the publication of a Directory; and having availed himself of all the necessary means for its speedy completion, we are assured that it will be in course of publication within a few days.

☞ The Cincinnati papers contain detail accounts of the arrest of Charles Rowecroft, British consul, and a number of others, for having been engaged in hiring or retaining and enlisting various persons for the British service. An examination of the case was postponed to the following day. The telegraphic dispatch gives further particulars.

A RAILROAD CAR ON FIRE.—A NEWSPAPER MAIL DESTROYED.—The baggage car of the train which left Jeffersonville yesterday morning for Cincinnati took fire at Seymour, and about one-half of the car, with the newspaper mail and an express baggage were burned up. The fire originated from some combustible materials used for annihilators.

☞ Two locomotives for the Nashville road, built by Mr. James Niles, the celebrated manufacturer of Cincinnati, were brought down on two flatboats yesterday. They are moored at the foot of Sixth street. Mr. Niles is also in the city.

KENTUCKY DIVIDENDS.—From the following it will be seen that good dividends have been made, during the last six months, by all the monied institutions of the State. The turnpike and other like improvements, owing to the failure of the crops, have not paid so well. On the 1st inst., the following dividents were declared:

	Per cent.
Bank of Kentucky	5
Northern Bank of Kentucky	5
Southern Bank of Kentucky	4½
Farmers' Bank of Kentucky	5
Bank of Louisville	4½
Jefferson Insurance Co., Louisville	10
Gas Company, Louisville	5
Gas Company, Lexington	3
Baidstown and Louisville Turnpike	3

CHOLERA.—The Paducah Democrat of the 7th says:

We learn that up to Monday evening there had been ten or twelve deaths from cholera at Bell's Mines, in Union county.

NEW ITEMS.

Marine Losses.—The New York Journal of Commerce Monitor has completed a table which shows that the enormous sum of $18,972,072 74 was absorbed in the marine losses sustained by insurance offices in New York and Massachusetts during the year 1854.

The Veterans of the War of 1812.—A State convention of the veterans of the war of 1812 was held at Utica, New York, on the 4th inst. Gen. John S. Van Rensselaer of Albany presided. A memorial to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, setting forth the claims of the surviving soldiers of the war of 1812 to be pensioned, was adopted. A number of letters from distinguished gentlemen who had been invited to attend were read, announcing their inability to be present. Among these were communications from Senator Fish, the Hon. D. S. Dickinson, and Gen. Leslie Combs.

☞ Stocking, who was charged with arson, robbery, and murder, has been tried in Lafayette, Ind., and found guilty of murder in the first degree.

The Bayou Sara Sufferers.—The Baton Rouge Gazette states that the situation of many of the sufferers by the late fire in Bayou Sara is deplorable in the extreme. Some are reduced to absolute want. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining insurance in the country, the larger portion of the property destroyed was wholly uninsured.

Kansas Legislature.—The Kansas Legislature met on the 2d inst. Thomas Johnson, of the Methodist Mission, was elected President of the Council, and Richard R Pease, President *protem*.; J. A. Holderman, Secretary; and Mr. Grover, Assistant Secretary; Daniel S. Stringfellow, Speaker of the House; Mr. Lile was chosen Clerk; and Mr. Martin, Assistant Clerk. All the members were admitted to their seats upon certificates from the Governor. It was supposed the Legislature would adjourn to the Methodist Mission on the 7th.

☞ The President of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad has succeeded in purchasing 7,500 tons of iron rail, which is sufficient to finish the whole road.

☞ Henry Rodewald, a well-known merchant of New Orleans, died of apoplexy at Claiborne, Ala., last week.

☞ The Louisiana American convention, which was in session at New Orleans last week, made the following nominations: For Governor Charles Derbigny, of Jefferson; for Lieutenant Governor Louis Texada, of Rapides; for Secretary of State R. ti. Beale of East Baton Rouge; for Treasurer J. V. Duralde, of West Baton Rouge; for Auditor Walter Rossman, of Claiborne; for Attorney General Randell Hunt, of Orleans; for Superintendent of Public Education O. D. Stillman, of Ouachita.

Killed by Lightning.—Richard Tabb, a stepson of Mr. John Terhune, a sprightly youth 11 or 15 years old, was killed by lightning about 12 o'clock on yesterday, near Dover, in this county.—*Maysville Eagle.*

Destructive Fire in Norfolk.—We learn from the Transcript that on Friday night the stores of Messrs. Sbi-lds, Nash, Bluforc, Riley, and Ried, with all their contents, were entirely destroyed by fire. Total loss estimated from $75,000 to $100,000, nearly the whole of which was covered by insurance. Loss of the American Insurance Company about $3,000.

Effect of the Late Earthquake at Baltimore.—The only effect which has come to our knowledge is a sinking of the earth in the yard of the tanning establishment of Mr. Jas. S. Siter, on Frederick street. Before the earthquake no knowledge was had of any leak in the yard, but on the following morning it was discovered that there was a hole about 12 inches in diameter, though larger below, and about 15 feet deep. It has been partially filled up, but the hole is still there, and can be seen by any who feel curious on the subject. Whether it was the result of the earthquake or other cause is not certainly known, but it was not discovered until after that convulsion of the earth.—*American, July 6.*

Registration of Letters.—In the new system of registration for the greater security of valuable letters sent by mail, with each letter bill sent from the mailing office a bank letter bill is sent, which is denominated the *return* letter bill; and which should be filled up at the office of delivery according to instructions, and *returned to the mailing office from* which it was received. We are informed that postmasters, discharging the general instructions with which they have been furnished, and misunderstanding the instructions printed on the bill received from the mailing office (which is to *return to* "*this office*") have been returning these bills to the department.—*Washington Union.*

THE RIOT IN DETROIT.—The telegraph a few days ago gave us a brief account of a disgraceful riot in Detroit, and the papers from that city of Saturday contain the particulars. The girl who was killed by a brickbat was a little German child, on her way home from school. A negro man named Jordan was very severely hurt, and also a German whose name was unknown. A large number of arrests have been made. The burning of the house satisfied the desire of vengeance, and the crowd dispersed.

First Prosecution under the Maine Law.—An intoxicated man was brought up yesterday morning, fined $10 for the misdemeanor, and sworn as to the place where he obtained his liquor. He testified that it was given to him by Mr. Trotter, proprietor of the Cottage Inn, Front street. The accused was arrested, and appeared with his counsel, F. L. Durand, Esq., who asked time for the investigation of the case until 2 P. M. to-day, in order to give an opportunity for a further examination of the statutes. The request was granted.—*Rochester Democrat of Saturday.*

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

CINCINNATI, O., July 10, 1855.

GENTLEMEN:—I notice the following article in your Journal of the 7th inst.:

"Judge Buchanan, of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, has instituted before one of the Recorders of New Orleans an action for libel against the proprietors of the New Orleans Bee for a communication reviewing a judicial decision made by the Judge."

You are in error, and the facts are as follows: Judge A. M. Buchanan, Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, caused the arrest and arraignment before Recorder Bright of H. B. Eaggleston, Esq., attorney at law of that city, for an alleged libelous publication written and published by him in the Bee over the signature of "Lex." The publication referred to was a review of a decision rendered by Judge Buchanan in the Supreme Court Eaggleston was held to bail in the sum of $1,000.

Yours, respectfully,
W. W. McGARITY,
Of New Orleans.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Alves vs town of Henderson, Henderson, affirmed.
Boon vs Dustin, Union; affirmed.
Reed vs Metzinger, Washington, appeal barred.
Waller vs Bixley, Fayette; reversed.
Martin vs Slavin, Garrard; reversed.

OLD BOURBON—129 bbls pure as consignment and for sale by [119] T. Y. BRENT, SON, & CO.

TRUE LUCK WATER—50 bbls fresh in store and for sale by [119] T. Y. BRENT, SON, & CO.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Northern Light arrived at New York on Sunday evening, in seven days from San Juan, with passengers and treasure from San Francisco, per steamship Sierra Nevada, June 16th, making the trip from California in 22 days. We give below such items of news as were not reported by telegraph:

Affairs in Central America are in a more disturbed state than heretofore.

The town of San Juan has again been organized under the head of T. J. Martin, the Lt. mayor.

[Correspondence of the N.Y. Journal of Commerce.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16, 1855.

We notice among other shipments of flour and wheat per the ship Adelaide, for N. York, 100 hhds. of Croton Mills, equal to 900 bbls., Hecker's self-rising flour, which was purchased by the shipper at the rate of $5 per bbl. Also a lot of Southern flour in barrels, to say nothing of some very superior samples of white wheat. The ship S. S. Bishop has sailed for New York with a full cargo, mostly breadstuffs, as follows: 7,400 bags of wheat, 541 bbls. flour, 178 bales wool, 1,000 hides, 11 bales peltry, Brennan tobacco in boxes, 5 chests, 3 trunks, 4 pkgs mds, 73 bbls, 3 half do. salmon, 9 cases furniture, 1 hhd. glassware, 13 cases saws, 10 cases shovels, 63 bbls do., 30 bills. forks, 2 hhds, and 3 cases picks.

The present available stock of flour in this market is estimated at equal to 100,000 barrels of all kinds — about three months' supply, which is more than sufficient to suffice until the new crops appear in market.

There is no disputing the fact that the miners throughout our State are now and have been doing better the last four months than at any previous period since the discovery of gold.

The amount of gold dust in a single day last week for coinage amounted, in the aggregate, to the amount of sixteen thousand ounces, or about *a half a ton* of gold, or $300,000 in money. Upwards of 800 ounces were deposited by one gentleman from Shasta. Does it look as if the mines are giving out?

Your readers have been apprized of the confirmation of the so-called "Bolton and Barron's" claim to the property located at the "Mission Dolores," San Francisco county. The confirmation of this claim affects the interests of a large number of our citizens, and involves the fortunes of many who claim under and others claiming adversely to said claim. It is generally understood that this large tract (over 10,000 acres), in and immediately adjacent to our city, is the property of Palmer, Cook, & Co., of this city, and residents of Philadelphia; furthermore that the Reading Railroad Co. are also largely interested in this decision by purchase, which, if true, must materially advance their stock in your market.

The steamer Cortes, of the Nicaragua line, arrived here at an early hour on the morning of the 7th inst., followed by the Uncle Sam, of the line, which later steamer arrived here at the wharf at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 12th inst., in the shortest time ever known both from New York and New Orleans—only twenty-one days from New York and 19 days from New Orleans.

In regard to business affairs generally, there is a manifest improvement, gradually becoming apparent among the mercantile community. Goods are, however, selling at little or no profit, and for three months ensuing, trade must be limited; though we feel considerable confidence in predicting a good trade this fall.

The reports from the interior in regard to the grain crop, are somewhat conflicting; yet we are satisfied that the yield will be but half the usual product of California soil, but the increased breadth of land sown will furnish us an abundant supply for our own consumption, and leave us at least one hundred thousand barrels flour surplus for exportation.

ONTARIO

[From the Albany Argus.

Summary of the Fortnight's News.—The great claim of James R. Bolton, for the lands of the ex-Mission of Dolores—three square leagues immediately adjoining the city of San Francisco—was confirmed by the U. S. Land Commissioners on the 5th inst. The grant calls for about fifteen thousand acres. The lands were granted in 1846, by Governor Pico, to the Padre Santillan, the resident priest of the Mission upon the condition that he would pay the debts of the Mission (at that time amounting to a few thousand dollars), and comply with a few other unimportant conditions. These conditions were complied with, the debts paid, and the Padre put in judicial possession. Matters went on very quietly until the occupation of the country by the Americans, and the subsequent discovery of gold, when the priest found himself involved in all kinds of trouble with the "settlers." Litigations were crowding upon him, and, finding himself totally inadequate to the contest, he sold his claim to Mr. Bolton and moved off to Mexico, where he died. Had he remained, he would have been a rich man. The decision of the Land Commissioners is one of vast importance to the whole community. It establishes a title to the land in question, and puts at rest that strife and bickering which has in too many instances, resulted in bloodshed. The settlement and improvement of the suburbs of San Francisco will now go forward with greater vigor. Some of the present owners of the land are disposed to compromise with the occupants upon reasonable terms, and all who have built houses or made other improvements are coming forward to obtain deeds for their proper parties. Some time since Mr. Bolton disposed of one-half of his claim to a company of capitalists in Philadelphia, and the other half to Messrs. Palmer, Cook, & Co. of this city, and under their management the property will enhance rapidly in value, as they have the means to make such improvements and apply such industries as will carry the business of the city in that direction.

A plague of grasshoppers has been experienced around Marysville, by which all green things are devoured. They have been collected and eaten by hushels by the Indians.

From a table recently published, it appears that there are fifty-four flour mills in this State, supposed to be able to turn out 3,000 barrels of flour per day.

Mr. Geo. N. Briggs, of this city, a native of Smithfield, R. I., has invented a steamboat-wheel, the paddles of which are moveable, and are so hung as to stand perpendicular when they are in the water. This invention has been examined and approved by a number of mechanics. He goes to New York by this steamer, in order to get his invention tried on a steamboat.

Female Labor.—We allude d some time since to the extraordinary price demanded by females for their services in doing housework for families. Since that time there has been little reduction in the demands, though the numbers of that class have nearly doubled. A good cook cannot be procured for less than $30 per month, and an ordinary housemaid demands $20. The consequence has been that many families have been driven from the State, while others get along as best they can with male help, which can be hired at one-half the price of female labor.

The First Train.—The first emigrant train of the season, says the Grass Valley Telegraph, passed through this place on Monday. It consisted of several wagons and about 600 head of cattle. The train belonged to Mr. Hooper, who has a ranch on Bear river, whither the train was moving.

The Indians were friendly, grass was abundant in the valleys, and the rivers were generally low.

Seventy-five houses in Auburn have been destroyed by fire. Loss $250,000.

Average Yield of the Mines—Coinage of Gold. The average yield of the gold mines of this State during the present season is fairly estimated at sixty millions of dollars per year, and every indication satisfies the belief that the yield for the year 1855 will fully equal that of any previous year since the discovery of the mines. The U. S. Branch Mint in San Francisco is coining at the rate of $100,000 per day, and, if the facilities for coining were twice as great, there is sufficient gold dust on hand to keep the mint in full operation for several months to come. During the week ending Saturday, May 26th, the coinage of double eagles amounted to $615,000—being at the rate of two millions four hundred and sixty thousand dollars per month, of twenty-six working days. It is estimated that the coinage of three months of the present year will equal, if it does not exceed, the entire amount of coinage during the preceding year. The dust is still coming on in quantities of from one hundred ounces to half a ton, and the demand for coinage is daily increasing. An effort is made to increase the coinage to $4,000,000 per month, and it is estimated that this amount may be set down as the regular average after the expiration of the present month.

Growing Tobacco.—The practicability of raising tobacco in California has been tested by a man named Wm. E. Stewart, who sends to the editor of the Stockton Republican a sample plant which he believes compares with any Virginia. In a note to the editor, Mr. Stewart says:

The sample I send you is an average specimen of 3,000 plants raised by my brother and myself on the Stanislaus river. Thus far we have had no occasion to irrigate our ground, which was prepared in the old Maryland style. It is our intention to manufacture one crop of tobacco, simply to prove to the older States that besides being the best grain State California is by no means behind in the quality of this luscious weed.

We have had some little inconvenience from the tobacco worm, but not beyond what has been experienced in other sections of the Union where this is the staple product. We are located on the Stanislaus, near the base of the foot hills of the Sierra Nevada, and, although in full view of its snowy tops, we expect during the present week to indulge in the luxury of green corn—as the, too, as ever graced a farmer's table.

CITY COURT

WEDNESDAY, July 11.

Joseph Medley, vagrancy. Ball in $100 to answer a misdemeanor. Work over.

John Miller, drunkenness. Ball in $100 to answer a misdemeanor.

Chas Moriarity and Mike Wilson for disorderly conduct. Discharged.

Complaint by Mary Grady vs Tim. Grady, peace warrant. Dismissed generally, &c. reporting.

Complaint by Ann Riley vs Michael Riley, peace warrant. Dismissed.

Several ordinance warrants were disposed of—among them is one in which is really worthy of mention.

The Mayor, Mary Kelly, and several ordinance. Fined $5. Joseph Graham and Miles Wilson for being charged with disorderly conduct. Discharged.

The negro said that the white man had nothing to do with the case. He had borrowed the axe from another negro until to-morrow. In reply to a question he said that the white man had not crossed the river with him, but after the row had left the negro, in explanation, the white man had only over-boarded his first stick or so, it would have been right and the negro said he had not known any better.

City vs. Peter Hertel, selling liquor on Sunday. Fined $10.

A woman testified that she had gone to defendant's grocery on Sunday evening and bought 3c cents worth of flour, sugar, coffee, and brandy. She told defendant that she wanted the brandy for a sick man. She went to the grocery which was back way the front door being locked. She could not purchase anything on Saturday evening because she had no money—the man who supplies her not having been paid off by his employer. She had nothing with her in the house and had just returned from a blackberry hunt.

Verdict.—Guilty.

Complaint by Ann Connolly vs. Chas. Wentell, drunk, &c. Fined guilty and fined $100.

Same vs. Michael Boyle, assault and battery on Jas. Feary. Fined $5.

Same vs. Thos. Boyle, renting his house to disreputable females. Nolo guilty.

Same vs. J. Bowser and same vs. David Keen, same offence as that of Boyle. Dismissed at defendants' costs.

On the 10th inst., at the residence of J. L. Kalfus, in this county, by the Rev. E. C. Trimble, the Rev. H. D. Ogden, of Princeton, to Mrs. Eliza G. Fenwick, of Jefferson co.

RIVER NEWS.

PITTSBURG, July 11 M.

There are 12½ feet water and rising. The weather is deceitful.

PITTSBURG, July 11, P. M.

There is 12 feet water in the channel and rising. Weather clear.

MEMPHIS.—The R. J. Ward left New Orleans at the 5th inst. Nothing in Red river. Departures—Vicksburg 7th—Planter 8th—Ben Franklin 8th—Natchez 8th—Ballit at Island 82 8th—David White below Memphis 9th—Jacob Strader 10th—Belle Sheridan 10th—Caledonia, Amaire at Henderson 11th—Eclipse in Tray reach.

PORT OF LOUISVILLE.

JULY 11

ARRIVALS.

Jacob Strader, Summons, Cincinnati.
Washington City, Elbert Pittsburg.
R. J. Ward, Miller, New Orleans.
Challenge, Tinsley, Cincinnati.
Yorktown Cincinnati.
W. A. Lenox, Ashley, Green River.

DEPARTURES

Jacob Strader, Summons, Cincinnati.
Washington City, Elbert Pittsburg.
Banks, Isaac, Madison.
Alvin Adams, Andrus, St. Louis.
Tennessee, Jones, Memphis.
Challenge, Tinsley, St. Louis.
Yorktown, Cincinnati.
Jane Franklin, Rescebery, Wheeling.

RECEIPTS.

Per Washington City from St Louis—100 bbls sugar, Rawson & Taylor; 1 do oil, Bertrand, Morehead.

Per Jacob Strader from Cincinnati—12 bbls vinegar, Terry Ormsby, 4 do 20d nails, H J Merd, 50 lbs nails Noble, 20 bbls nails, Hunter & Bro, 11 bdls apple, Brennan & Hunsaicker, 8 bbls R A, 50 bl bbls nails, 20 kgs do, 81 bbls nails, Bevil & Co, 2 do do, 2 do do, 2 do do

BUSINESS CARDS.

New Carriage Manufactory.

The subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has commenced the manufacture of CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &c., at the old stand on Main street, between Second and Third streets, where he will be pleased to wait on all who may favor him with a call. He will employ special attention to the manufacture of work to order, and will warrant all work that may leave his shop to be such as cannot be excelled in this city. He will also keep on hand a few second-hand Carriages, which he will sell at a small advance. Those wishing to purchase will find it to their interest to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere. Repairing of every description done with neatness and dispatch. Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon him, he hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same. Terms reasonable. Shop on Main street, between Second and Third streets, Louisville. [ap 14, 1854—6m

BAKER & RUBEL.

COACH-MAKERS,

No. 650 Main street, north side, above Brook.

MAKE to order Carriages and Buggies of every style and finish. They also have on hand an excellent assortment of Carriages and Buggies, which they offer for sale at reasonable prices, particularly to

CARPETING,

varying in quality and quantity from the common Ingrain to the finest Brussels, which they mean to sell the cheapest.

URBAN'S MATERIALS,

White and Colored Hair Cloths and Curled Materials and Linings.

FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS

from 3 to 24 feet wide.

MATTING

4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4 and 10-4 wide.

PIANO AND TABLE COVERS

of various qualities.

Having purchased the entire Stock of Carpets, Oil-Cloths, &c., of the late firm of Urban & Bro., we are determined to sell at such prices as will induce all to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Remember the place, on Main street, between Second and Third, Louisville. [ap 14—6m

CARRIAGES

Warehouse No. 39 Third street, below Main.

We have on hand and are receiving a large and well-assorted assortment of CARRIAGES, BUGGIES and BARouches, of superior workmanship, from one of the best manufacturers in the country. Also, on hand, a few

Coaches, Hide-seat Barouche,
Rockaways, Coupes,
Sulkies, Phaetons,
&

to which we call the attention of purchasers. Our Carriages are manufactured of the best material, and in a workmanlike manner. Those wishing to purchase are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. [ap 14—6m

Notice.

WE have this day associated with us as our COMMISSION AGENT, Mr. JAMES M. DAVIS. The style of the firm will remain as heretofore.

May 14—6t GRILLIARD & CO.

NOTICE

THE business of W. GRAHARD & BRO. is this day transferred to myself and Mr. J. M. GRAHARD, who will continue the business at the old stand, No. 3, Second street, between Main and Market. W. GRAHARD.

Louisville, Dec. 22, 1854—428 W. T. HINE.

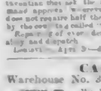
THE undersigned have associated themselves in business under the firm of ANDREW BUCHANAN & CO., for the purpose of conducting a Wholesale Grocery business, at the old stand of W. GRAHARD & BRO., No. 3, Second street, between Main and Market. ANDREW BUCHANAN, W. T. HINE.

Louisville, Dec. 22, 1854—428

Augustus G. Parker,

PIANO-FORTE TUNER and REGULATOR,

From New York.



The tuning of good instruments is done by different systems from any in this country. In fact the tone is not only true and correct as to tune Pianos properly, but is rendered more pleasing and brilliant from the manner adopted by the most celebrated artists of both Europe and America, among whom are Wm. Mason and Hastings, with the celebrated pianist, H. Herz, composer, Jules Knis, the celebrated Pianist, Herr Wenzing, a noted virtuoso and instrumental performer, and many others, to whom reference is given. Satisfaction warranted or no charge.

Any orders left at the Music Store of Thurston & Bro., Fourth street, between Main and Market, will receive prompt attention.

Orders can be left at the Music Store of Caswell & Hayes, Louisville, ap 14, 1854—6m

BAKER & RUBEL.

COACH-MAKERS,

No. 650 Main street, north side, above Brook.

MAKE to order Carriages and Buggies of every style and finish. They also have on hand an excellent assortment of Carriages and Buggies, which they offer for sale at reasonable prices, particularly to

CARPETING,

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White and Colored Hair Cloths and Curled Materials and Linings.

FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS

from 3 to 24 feet wide.

MATTING

4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4 and 10-4 wide.

PIANO AND TABLE COVERS

of various qualities.

Having purchased the entire Stock of Carpets, Oil-Cloths, &c., of the late firm of Urban & Bro., we are determined to sell at such prices as will induce all to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Remember the place, on Main street, between Second and Third, Louisville. [ap 14—6m

CARRIAGES

Warehouse No. 39 Third street, below Main.

We have on hand and are receiving a large and well-assorted assortment of CARRIAGES, BUGGIES and BARouches, of superior workmanship, from one of the best manufacturers in the country. Also, on hand, a few

Coaches, Hide-seat Barouche,
Rockaways, Coupes,
Sulkies, Phaetons,
&

to which we call the attention of purchasers. Our Carriages are manufactured of the best material, and in a workmanlike manner. Those wishing to purchase are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Remember the place, on Main street, between Second and Third, Louisville. [ap 14—6m

BANKING-HOUSES.

NOTICE.

The Banking-House of

HUTCHINGS & CO.,

A. D. HUNTER & CO.,

J. P. CURTIS & CO.,

Is this date sold to open a Bank at No. 45, Main, and closed at No. 1, M.

mar 12 d1f

NOTICE.

Exchange and Banking House.

HUTCHINGS & CO.

Office Hours from 9 to 3 and after 5 o'clock P. M.

mar 12 d1f

SHELLED CORN—45K sacks for sale by HELDER & JACK.

mar 28 Main st., between Third and Fourth.

BACON—80 tons wanted for which the highest price in cash, is paid by C. L. & A. V. DUPONT.

Louisville Paper Mill, 677 Main st

DRY HIDES—100 tons wanted for which the highest price in cash, is paid by C. L. & V. DUPONT.

Louisville Paper Mill, 677 Main st

1855.

Carpeting and Furnishing Goods.

HITE & SMALL

429 Main street, between Third and Fourth

Are daily replenishing their stock of Carpeting with the latest and most approved styles of English and American manufacture, which have been purchased with great care in most instances and at prices that enable us to compete with any house in the Eastern cities. Our stock consists partly in

CARPETING,

varying in quality and quantity from the common Ingrain to the finest Brussels, which we mean to sell the cheapest.

URBAN'S MATERIALS,

White and Colored Hair Cloths and Curled Materials and Linings.

FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS

from 3 to 24 feet wide.

MATTING

4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4 and 10-4 wide.

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BUSINESS CARDS.

ATKINSON, RICHARD. Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant, Main, between Fifth and Sixth streets.

ANDERSON, GEORGE W., Commission Merchant, Second street, below Main

ANDERSON T. & CO., Wholesale Auction and Commission Merchants, Main street.

BUCHANAN AND WARD, Commission and Forwarding Merchants, on rear of Second and Washington sts.

BORIE A., Wholesale Dealer in Confectionaries, Fruits, &c., No. 50 Third street, near Main.

BRENT & THOMAN, Grocery and Commission Merchants, Main street.

BELL, TALBOT, & CO., Wholesale and Retail Druggists, 9 south side Market street, above Fourth

BRANNIN & SUMMERS, Grocery and Commission Merchants, Gault House Block.

BRADY & DAVIS, Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants Main street.

BRAM, PITKIN & CO., Dealers in Seeds, Agricultural Implements, &c., Third st., bet. Main and Water.

BREDIS JAS. W., Agent for Grand Lodge Insurance, Annuity, and Trust Co., of Philadelphia, No. 56 Fifth street.

BENT & BRO., Dealers in Carpets, &c., 58 Main street, opposite Bank of Louisville.

BURKHARDT W. & G., Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Market street, between Third and Fifth.

BIANCONI, T., Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant, Third street, between Main and Water

BLANCHARD, Dealer in Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, 67 Main st.

BETSKILL, Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchant, No. 540 Main st., bet. Seventh and Third.

BELL, O. T., Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Hardware and Cutlery, 5 Main street, between First and Second.

BLAKE, B. M. & CO., successors to J. M. Montgomery & Co., Wholesale Druggists, 5 & 9 Main st., bet. Third and Fourth.

BARTER & JOUETT, Forwarding and General Commission Merchants, Main street, between Main and Market.

BASS-DAY & HOPKINS, Wholesale Dealers in Queensware, &c., Main st., below Third

BARNSDALL & BRO., Grocery and Commission Merchants, Main street.

BURDETT, HENRY, Commission and Forwarding Merchant, Second st., between Main and Market.

BELLY, STONE, & CO., Commission and Forwarding Merchants, Second st., between Main and Market.

BLESSING, H. & CO., Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, Water st., between Main and Market.

BOWLES & BRO., Grocery and Commission Merchants, Fourth st., between Main and Market.

BOWLES, WILLIAM, Wholesale Dealer in Furniture Paper, &c., Main st.

BRUCE, J. S. Books, Stationery, &c., Fourth st., near Main.

BAKER, S. P. & CO., Drugs, Oils and Apothecaries, corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets.

BELLAM